

# Appendix

*Cuba file*

## Authorizing Appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

SPEECH  
OF

**HON. DAVID S. KING**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1961

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6874) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research, and development, construction of facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Chairman, as I urge my colleagues to enact this authorization, I want to stress that I am not satisfied that the program goes far enough.

As I have said many times in committee, I am not satisfied that the program projected by this legislation will actually keep us in the space race.

True, this bill has gone beyond the President's original requests and stepped up the program in several areas. Yet, if the American people are truly serious in their hope and desire to overtake the Russians and recapture the lead in space exploration, or if they simply expect the American effort to fall no further behind the Soviet program, our program should go still further than this legislation takes it.

It is generally understood that the President will present new requests on the space program to the Congress tomorrow, and these requests have been scaled upward by more than \$500 million.

Soon after this Congress convened, I became firmly convinced that the current program and the program as projected in the original NASA requests for fiscal 1962 offered no hope of overtaking the Russians, and very probably would let this country slip even further behind in the space race.

I saw then, too, that the current program almost totally neglected the one best hope of making early gains in the space race. That hope was research and development of solid-fuel boosters, for which NASA requested only \$3.1 million.

I wrote the President to plead for an expanded space effort that gave greater emphasis to solid-fuel propulsion, which had been successfully demonstrated in the Minuteman tests and in other solid-fuel military missiles. That letter follows:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The American people are being misled by official talk about the space race. They have the feeling this country is in a race with the Russians to

reach the moon. The race is a fiction—because we are not in it.

Given all the facts, our people would, I believe, strongly desire that we match or out-distance the Russians in space. The prospect that the Russians will dominate space and control the moon represents the greatest potential threat to sovereignty which this country has ever faced.

Our people, however, are not looking at all of the facts. We have fired dozens of space probes with the obvious hope that our numerical showing would partially offset the impact on global opinion of the spectacular Russian achievements. But it has also given our people a sense of false security, the feeling that this country is keeping pace. We are not now keeping pace.

I strongly and respectfully urge that you ask the Budget Director to compile immediately budget estimates on space exploration which will actually put this country in the race and keep it there.

You have already made some impressive strides in streamlining the Federal program. The costs of a realistic, accelerated space program could very well be covered by economies in the total defense picture. The 43-plus billion dollars we are spending annually for current security will not ensure long-range security, unless our basic space effort thwarts the threat of space dominance by the Communist foe.

Armed with realistic budget estimates, you would be wise, I feel, to take the case to the people. This could be the most historic move of your administration.

Sincerely,

DAVID S. KING,  
Member of Congress.

I was grateful to be granted a personal conference on my request by the NASA Administrator, James E. Webb. The President manifested his own interest and concern through participation in the aforesaid conference by Director of the Budget David Elliot Bell and the President's scientific adviser, Dr. Jerome Welsner.

I also stressed the need for the increased effort in solid fuels in personal conferences with Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert, Secretary of Navy John B. Connally, and the Director of NASA's launch vehicle program, Maj. Gen. Don R. Ostrander.

To stress my concern to the Congress, I introduced a bill to increase the authorization for research and development of solid-fuel boosters to \$30 million.

As the committee was marking up the authorization bill, I formally offered an amendment to increase the item for solid fuels to \$50 million. In the action that followed, the committee agreed to increase the item by \$15 million.

Although a step in the right direction, the \$15 million increase is not an adequate figure. I remain convinced that my \$50 million request is realistic.

I am confident that my position will be more than vindicated by the President's message tomorrow. I believe he will stress an accelerated effort on solid fuels, and I look forward to his message with great anticipation.

## The Castro Blackmail Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. STROM THURMOND**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 26, 1961

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the May 23, 1961, issue of the Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Ga., contains an excellent editorial which expresses exactly my feelings and those of many persons who have written me, about the Castro blackmail proposal. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### TIMES HAVE CHANGED

On May 18, 1904, Ion Perdicaris, presumably a naturalized American citizen, was kidnaped and held for ransom by a Moroccan tribal chief named Raisuli.

All efforts to gain his release having failed, President Theodore Roosevelt sent a squadron of U.S. naval warships to Tangier, and on June 22, 1904, cabled the following message to the U.S. consul there for relay to Moroccan officials:

"Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

In due time Perdicaris had been returned safe and sound.

But time has changed, and today American citizens, not even naturalized, but native-born citizens, are held in Communist prisons around the world, languishing there because this Government no longer has the will, nor does it command the respect, necessary to effect their release.

Now, however, we are offered a way to bring about the freedom of captives without subjecting ourselves to the possibility of physical exertion, inconvenience, or hurt. So, even though there are no American citizens involved—or, at least, we do not think there are—we are moving heaven and earth to collect funds with which to pay off some \$15 to \$20 million in blackmail which Fidel Castro is demanding. It is not for the lives of Americans, but for Castro's own subjects.

Certainly it is impossible to measure the value of a human life in dollars and cents. Not for a moment would we even suggest that each "invader" Castro is willing to release is not "worth" far more than the cost of a tractor or bulldozer, which he demands in exchange.

But when folks like Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter Reuther, Milton Eisenhower, and William Pawley and others permit their love of humanity to becloud their judgment—as they so frequently do and as they have in this instance—they are encouraging blackmail on an international scale. They are taking the exact opposite position from that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other competent law enforcement body, which advises individuals never to meet demands of extortionists.

Insofar as Castro's demand for 500 tractors or bulldozers is concerned, we have a case, wherein, on the one hand, the U.S. Government has placed an embargo on shipments

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to Cuba so as to cripple Castro's economy, on the other, citizens of the United States are now busy trying to frustrate that embargo by supplying machinery the bearded leader so badly needs.

A few years ago it would have been considered completely incredible that tiny Cuba could ever be in a position to thumb its nose at the powerful United States of America.

But then, a relatively few years ago the United States would not have permitted its citizens to meet the blackmail demands of a foreign government, much less encourage it by permitting an embargo, once ordered, to be lifted by the State Department so that the ransom, if collected, might be paid.

Instead, we like to think that a relatively few years ago Washington might have sent a message to this effect:

"Invaders alive or Castro dead."

True, the invaders are not American citizens. Nonetheless, we encouraged them to seek the overthrow of Castro, so there should be a principle involved.

But today is not a relatively few years ago and principle, like national character, seems to have gone with the wind.

**Remarks by Secretary of the Navy John B. Connally at Dedication of Long Beach Naval Landing**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. CRAIG HOSMER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1961

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, in the fine tradition of its helpfulness to and regard for the personnel of the U.S. Navy, the city of Long Beach, Calif., has invested over \$1 million to build what undoubtedly is the finest naval landing anywhere in the world. Not only does it incorporate merely small boat docks, but as well many facilities of service to naval personnel and their families: Waiting rooms, shops, restaurants, locker facilities, and the like.

On May 18 the landing was dedicated and the city was honored by the presence of the Secretary of the Navy who made the following pertinent remarks as speaker of the day:

SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ON OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE NAVY LANDING, LONG BEACH, CALIF., MAY 18, 1961

Mayor Wade, honored guests, ladies, and gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity to come to Long Beach to participate in the dedication of this magnificent new Navy landing. I greatly appreciate the invitation extended to me by Mayor Wade to visit your beautiful city with its wonderful climate and friendly people. Your people and naval personnel have shared an extremely cordial and valuable association over the years. This friendship has its roots in the early days of California history when brave men sailed ships around the Horn on the hazardous journey to the Pacific coast.

Long Beach and its surrounding areas have been home for many years to the officers and men of the fleet and their families. Almost inevitably, Long Beach becomes a part of most sailors. It holds pleasant memories for all who have had the privilege of making this friendly city a port of call.

Prior to World War II, the Pacific Fleet had a major anchorage here and needed adjacent shore space for fleet support activities. In order to establish the local naval

base, it was necessary to acquire from the city a certain area of land which was to be part of the base. The city of Long Beach generously offered approximately 103 acres to the Navy Department for a sum of \$1. Since the day the Navy gratefully accepted this parcel of land, it has been improved and extended.

The growth of the Navy in Long Beach has been tremendous as is indicated by the number of ships home-ported here. In 1950 there were only 23 Navy ships based in Long Beach. Today we have well over 100.

To properly accommodate the increase in Long Beach home-ported ships, additional pier space was needed for large ships. The city of Long Beach came through again and provided berthing space at pier E at a very reasonable rate. Additionally, the Long Beach Harbor Department, undertook the development of the west side of pier E to provide three berths for lease to the Navy. It is anticipated that these berths will be available in July of this year. These efforts on the part of Long Beach are greatly appreciated by the Navy.

In addition to berthing and other facilities needed for our increased number of ships of the fleet, an improved small boat landing area and a more conveniently located YMCA were needed to better accommodate personnel from these ships. The city fathers and Long Beach's Navy-minded citizens were again equal to the challenge and constructed this fine new Navy landing, the dedication of which we are celebrating today, and the adjacent new armed services YMCA. The good people of Long Beach voted overwhelmingly in support of this project which insured its becoming a reality.

It is gratifying to know that the people of Long Beach recognize the job the Navy is doing in the defense of our country and have shown their appreciation in such a generous manner. I know that you who are close friends and a part of the Navy family share with me the certain belief that our Navy today is strong and competent. It is sound and true and sails the seas with confidence and pride. It has absorbed enormous changes and will continue to adapt itself to the times. Today as in the past and for many years to come—the naval life will not be an easy one. It will not be a life of security or convenience. Naval personnel lead a life of constant adjustment, constant challenge and constant stimulus in new tasks, new responsibilities and new opportunities. Our military personnel—and each of us—must be ever vigilant and ready to defend the principles of human freedom. We never know where trouble will raise its ugly head. Therefore, it is essential that we have the forces capable to move at a moment's notice to meet trouble and counter aggression wherever they may arise.

The armed services of the United States stand today strong and ready against any aggressor. The external pressures being exerted on free men everywhere, to limit or encroach upon their freedom, is the concern of all of us. Every citizen in the United States is involved in the struggle for freedom—and we are not alone. For freedom concerns all our friends and allies with whom we have treaty agreements, as well as the uncommitted peoples of the world who cherish freedom.

The deployed fleets of the Navy, together with their embarked ready marine landing forces, are one of the Nation's most evident, effective, and immediate means of dealing with threats against freedom-loving people throughout the world. The primary purpose of naval forces is to be ready to fight. However, they are also effective and useful in furthering American interests abroad in positive and peaceful ways. The mere presence of powerful naval forces in an area is often enough to maintain tranquility. In their day-to-day operations, our deployed fleets are constantly on the move, calling at various ports throughout their area of re-

sponsibility—visiting the ports of many different countries and helping to create better understanding between Americans and the people of other nations.

Naval power is silent power, restrained and controlled. It is friendly but strong, pleasant but firm. It is a reminder to our friends that we are near at hand, and ready to help them. It is a warning to would-be aggressors, quiet but effective. In order to handle its commitments throughout the world, the Navy keeps much of its fleet deployed. Often our men come home for only a few months before they deploy again. Understanding this, you good people of Long Beach have done an outstanding job in providing for the needs of the sailor when he is here at home. It is much easier for a man to undergo the hardship of separation from his loved ones when he realizes that his sacrifices are appreciated.

The Navy greatly appreciates its civilian support and tries to reciprocate whenever possible. Many of you here remember the Navy's assistance during the 1933 earthquake. Navy men from Long Beach have provided assistance in fighting forest fires. The local naval base has a trained emergency force to assist the local populace in time of disaster. During the tidal swells last May, 10 auxiliary craft from the local naval base and 6 minesweepers from the Pacific Fleet Mine Force assisted in rounding up drifting boats and wreckage. One of the most colorful pages in the history of the U.S. Navy is its record of immediate and effective aid to people in distress.

In recognition of what Long Beach has meant to the Navy, the world's first atomic powered guided missile cruiser has been named after this great city. The U.S.S. *Long Beach* will command attention wherever she goes. She will be news to the reading public throughout the world. The city of Long Beach will be well represented by one of the most versatile and powerful ships of all time. Long Beach, the international city, will be internationally represented by the formidable ship which bears her name.

Long Beach has allowed the Navy to use this landing and all the wonderful facilities you see here today for the leased rate of \$1 per year. The landing itself, protected by a still water basin, provides an all-weather haven for ships' boats bringing in sailors from the fleet. This is indeed a modern landing for a modern navy. I don't believe you will find a more pleasant or beautiful sight greeting Navy men when they first come ashore anywhere in the world.

The friendliness of Long Beach extends out to the fleet through the arms that shelter the landing and beckon the sailor home.

In closing may I again express my appreciation for having the opportunity to come to Long Beach to participate in this memorable occasion. I would like to invite all of you to visit your Navy this weekend during Armed Forces Day open house. The local naval base and many ships are open for your personal inspection. The Navy wants you to see how it operates for yourself. Naval personnel are just as anxious to meet you and tell you about your Navy as you are to learn more about it.

**Causes of Crime**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 26, 1961

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask consent that Drew Pearson's column of today, which took the form of a let-